LECTURES.

Mr. Godwin's Lecture en Art. The Third Lecture of the Artist's Course was delivered on Monday evening in the Hall of the National Academy of Design, by PARKE GODWIN, Esq. Mr. Godwin commenced his lecture with a graceful spology for attempting to address an audience of practical artists, when he claimed no skill in any specific Art, and had never seen those wonders of genius which are the glory of the Old World. There was a ground, however, said Mr. G., on which the inexperienced student of Art may tread as securely as the practised adept. He meant the general Philosophy of Art which every man who thinks at all has some thoughts either to

cherish or express. The lecturer then proceeded to illustrate the general term Æsthetics, which is now generally used to denote the subject now under discussion This term was first introduced by Baumgarten, one of the earlier German philosophers belonging to the school of Wolff, which considered Art sole ly in respect to the impression made on the senses. But this is a narrow view, and he should use the term Æstheties to express the whole science of Art-both in its origin in the creative energies of

man, and in its actual productions, or works of Art. After showing that Art is a legitimate subject of scientific treatment, Mr. G. proceeded to elucidate the methods in which it should be treated in order to attain the most complete and satisfactory results. Two methods have prevailed: First, the Historical, which studies Art in its productions in a broad view of their peculiarities and relations, in reference to their authors, the times in which they were produced and their bearings on social interests. Second, the Psychological method, which is the reverse of the former, not treating of special works of art, but of the faculties of the soul in which they originate, and the feelings to which they are addressed. The true method, according to Mr. G., is one which combines the psychological method with the historic, and traces the artistic power from its secret springs in the soul to its outmost outflowing in the realized effect, and then again to their influence on all the interests of societv and life. It involves an inquiry into the subjectivity of the artist as the producing cause, and the objectivity of his action as the result produced. The historical method gives us the bone and mus-cles of Art, its limbs and members, in their individual forms and without a conscious life; the psychological method, the ineffective, ethereal phantoms of the soul, destitute of any capacity for flesh and blood; but the true asthetic method, like the vital process, beginning in the inmost laboratory of the spirit, follows it in all its infinite manifestations from tissue to tissue, till it has built up for itself a compact and rounded and beautiful living body.

An admirable specimen of this method is seen in the Æsthetic writings of that most acute and pro-

found German philosopher, Hegel. Mr. G. then gave a brief analysis of his principal treatise on the suba brief analysis of his principal treatise on the subject, quoting some striking passages. He would not, however, be understood to adopt all of Hegel's views of Æsthetics. He regarded him as in one respect singularly unfaithful to his own method. He has failed to universalize Art. Comparing it to the stereotyped forms of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Music, and Poetry, he has departed from his own principles no less than from the requirements of truth. For Art, in its genuine character, is any mode of human activity by which character, is any mode of human activity by which we give outward and sensible form to an idea we give outward and sensible form to an idea purely for its own sake. But though a product of human activity, Art is not in any sense a mechanical product. It cannot be taught by rule. If it has no absolute ground in the soul, it will never be imparted by any amount of labor. It may be dormant for a while, as in the case of Claude, who was a pastry cook before he was a painter. Art is how and not made. born and not made. An excellent lady on being asked what she was going to do with her son, replied, "that she had not quite made up her mind, but had some idea of making him an Historical Painter." No doubt the good woman thought that Transfigurations and Madonnas were woven like

Carpets, or turned off like chips.

Many have been devoted to Art in this spirit.

They are mechanics and nothing more. They have talent, quickness of perception, facility of execution, and fine imitative powers, sometimes producing exquisite copies. In this way they often win a lasting reputation. But after all, their productions are admired as specimens of adroitness, or as pretty decorations, and not as artistic masterpieces. They have no blood in their veins, no speculation in their eyes; no electricity or soul. It is easy to comprehend the whole process of their construction. As soon as their secret is exposed, like the tricks of a juggler, they are within the ability of a child. They can echanically explained like a Chinese puzzle and the manner of producing them may be learned, as a boy learns to write, or a young lady to play the piano. But Art is unteachable. It is alperpet-ual wonder to its possessor, no less than to the world, and it makes use of handicraft, knowledge, talent, as an imperial monarch uses his satraps and satellites. They and its slaves are obedient ministers, but not its equals, much less its own

august and sacred personage.

Art, however, is not merely an unconsolous inspiration. In a peculiar sense it is the artist's own—the soul of his soul—an energy, not infused or breathed into him from time to time, for special purposes, but an inmost, sovereign and inerachile property In a word, it is genius, -that intui tive, penetrating and creative faculty, which sees e heart of things and then shapes them into what form it pleases, -receiving all the man aspects of life in its own melting heart and then pouring them out in new and more splendid com-binations of beauty.

But while the subject matter of Art is always

an Idea, the theater and ground of its representa-tions is the natural world. Hence, it does not deal with mere logical ideas, with the pure allienations of universal reason, but with those thoughts which are in immediate relation to the soul, and are capable of a direct translation into outward

This view was illustrated at length by Mr. G. who then proceeded to the question-What is the end of Art itself? Not the imitation of nature, or a reproduction by man of fac-similes of the works of God. If this were the end, Art would be superfluous, for why have two forms of the same thing? It would also be inadequate, because no man has ever precisely imitated nature, or come within a thousand furlongs of it. Beside, the closer any imitation of Nature is, the more me-chanical it becomes and the less pleasure we take in it as a work of Art. French toys are more like life than Guido's Aurora, but no man or woman prefers them to the Aurora. And if Jenny Lind could sing so much like a nightingale as to deceive its own mate, she would in one week impoverish Barnum. What, too, should we do with Architecture, Music and Poesy, if Art be an imitation What on God's earth but itself is St Peter's like-what the Midsummer's Night Dream -what the Symphonia Heroica? No. Art is the translation and glorification of Nature-the lifting it out of its dull, opaque and lifeless sphere into celestial liberty and truth?

Mr. G. then set forth in a very acute and impressive manner the relations of Art with cultiva on and with morality, showing that it was not intended primarily to minister to either of these interests, but to give free expression to the inher-

ent, sovereign activity of the soul. ng his Lecture, he presented a glowing picture of the future achievements of Art. The Past has not exhausted its infinite richness. The building of temples, the painting of pictures, the effusion of poems, are only rudimentary and pro-phetic trophies of Art. They are the symbols of the To Come. They have been the pillar of fire by the To Come. They have been the pillar of fire by day and of cloud by night which have gone before Humanity in the weary march of the wilderness but when the end of their guidance shall be attained, when every act and method and process o ecome artistic, then the promised land will break full and fair upon the view, and the fire and the cloud fade into the light of perfect day.

The Hall of the Academy of Design, which was hung with the productions of eminent artists, and filled to overflowing with a profoundly attentive andience presented a beautiful and inspiring spectacle. The projectors of this admirable course have reason to be proud of the success which has thus far attended it, while they are entitled to the public thanks for the rare intellectual entertainment which they have furnished in such an attracerr, so consent I painty of General Horors, sensiteful, (to com-

IRELAND. Preparations for Parliament.

To the Editor of The Tribune: There will be bitter doings in the Session that is to open on Tuesday fortnight, if we may guess from the mustering of forces and the preparation of the munitions of war. Already has the Premier, as General in Chief, issued his summons to his supporters to be at their post to the day and hour, as business of high moment will be introduced "immediately on the assembling of Parliament." This is understood to refer to legislation on the "aggression,"-which, it is now stated on authority and not contradicted, is inevitable, and cannot be postponed, "the highest personage in the realm,"-like another Elizabeth, and with a spice of the "obstinacy" of her grandfather, old George the Third-having required her Minister to write the letter that has given rise to so many meetings, (upward of 300,) addresses, and pamphphlets. (which number somewhat more than the meetings:) and, what is more, her Minister having had to try his head and hand at it thrice before

it came up to the mark. On the other hand, a declaration is in course of signature against any legislative restrictions upon civil and religious liberty; and, not only the Ro. man Catholics of the Empire-the party most directly concerned, who number nine millions, and are as if one soul actuated them, notwithstanding the adherence to the Court of the Courtier Lords Norfolk, Beaumont, &c .- but the Dissenters too, however abhorring the dogmas and peculiar ritual observances of the Roman Catholic Church, are with the Declarationists. It will be very hard to frame a paragraph for the Queen's Speech which will not elicit an amendment; and harder still to frame-and then carry-an act which will accord with the spirit of the Premier's letter-remove what the Queen, her bishops and clergy, and laity like-minded with them, consider a grievance-and which shall be, at the same time, capable of being carried into practical accomplishment. And what would no legislation be, after the Letter, and the speeches of the highest dignitaries of the law, and the united voice of the Church and Aristocracy. and "the Protestant people of England"? In one quarter alone is there ominous silence-the followers of Sir James Graham in the Commons and Lord Stanley in the Lords; and there is little doubt of a terrible onslaught in both Houses-to which, in truth, the Ministry have laid themselves open-whether they shall introduce legislation or shrink it, or whatever the nature of the legislation may be

THE AGITATION AND ITS RESULTS Leaving the subject of legislation, whether or not, to be decided by the test of time, there are certain effects produced by the agitation which has been nearly universal, which force themselves upon our notice. And first of all, the astonishing amount of rancorous asperity that has been called up and sent affoat from platform, pulpit and press. over the whole of society; differing from all former agitations, at least of modern date, in this. that whereas a certain class of the clergy heretofore aided by popular leaders, stirred up the populace, while the higher orders both of clergy and laity were anxious to restrain such dangerous outbursts, this time lords spiritual and temporal, and knights and barons bold, have been the ringleaders; and but that the middle classes put forth a restraining influence upon the "mobility," there is no saying to what lengths popular frenzy might, in some places, have been carried.
From fury against the "Popish aggressors," the

tide of feeling is running strongly for " Church Re-form" from the doctrines and practices that are supposed to have encouraged the "aggression. It seems Dr. Townsend, Canon of Durham—who before the Pope's "Organization of a Hierarchy, and the Protestant outburst it evoked from Pre-mier and people, had visited Rome for the pur-pose of inducing Pius the Ninth to convene a Council and unite all Christians who hold Episco. ouncil and unite all Christians who hold Episc pacy as of divine right and essential to the existence of a Church—when closeted with Cardinals, and honored with an interview with the Pope, found them all alike full of the idea that the Eng hish Church was nearly ripe to the many men of bosom of unity." She contains "many men of bosom of unity." She contains and when difficulties were lish Church was nearly ripe for returning "to the good will," they said: and when difficulties were started, the one word used by all was Paulatim: wait a little, the work is going on by little and little, and the time for the council, though not yet,

is near. Now, if the first part of the Premier's proclamation of war was against the Pope and his hierarchy, the second was not less decided against the Puseyites or Tractarians whose "mummeries,"-and Lord John declares that it was to their practices, not the Roman Catholic worship he applied the term,—gave countenance and en-couragement to the Pope's procedure. And, now that England has been exhausted by meetings in support of the first note of the Minister's warcry, a tolerable progress is made in assemblages in support of the second; that is, clearing the church of these "Romanizers." and reforming the church formularies of whatever countenances Lord Ashley, who has appeared as a peri patetic leader of the movement, says that as the liturgy, articles, and canons were derived from formularies of the elder church,-as their compilers were brought up in that church and breathed its atmosphere,—as they were afraid of creating insurrection, and shocking prejudices, t was not to be expected that the Anglican for mularies should, at once, reach the Scriptural But the time for purification has come be called forth-having implored the Queen and Parliament to banish "the aggression of a Foreign Prelate—potentate"—to supplicate the same high authorities to issue a commission for church

A third result,-and one likely to eventuate in matters of mighty moment to Ireland is,—that while the Roman Catholic Church, on both sides of the channel, is acting with the most compact union, the English Protestant Establishment has ignored her Irish sister—quite as much as the Pope's Bull (or Brief, as Cardinal Wiseman prefers to have it called,) ignored the Anglican Establishment. The act of union took away the distinctive names of the English and Irish churches, and declared they should, "thenceforth and forevermore," be designated as "The One United Church of England and Ireland." But English Bishops addressed the Queen as the Bishops of the Church of England, -and did not even communicate with their Irish brethre nor ask them to join. Hereupon the Primate and all the Irish prelates addressed the Primate of England complaining that they were left out: and furthermore volunteered an address to the Queen of their own,—inserting in it the prayer that whatever legislation should take place, should include Ireland,—for that here the Roman Catho-lic Prelates had long done far worse than what was complained of in England,—for they had not merely taken their titles from places, but from the very places whence the Protestant Prelates derived their own; contrary to the express enact ments of the Emancipation act of '29. The Arch bishop of Canterbury's reply, - and the accredited organs of the ministry in the London Press, -let out the, to the Irish clergy, astounding intell gence, that they were not consulted because they were not directly concerned,—that, as the "ag-gression" concerned only England, legislation would be confined to England,—and that though the churches were one by the act of union, they were quite distinct in the mode in which they were to be dealt with, the Church of England being that of the people and nation, the Church of Ireland being merely that of a fragment even of the Protestants.

was expected that, by discouraging the Irish Church from stirring in the business, the Irish Roman Catbolic Church would be concileated to favour the Government, or remain neutral, that expectation has been already disappointed ; for Primate Cullen has come out with a second letter against the Colleges, and there is not a Bishop or Priest in Ireland that does not feel towards and attempt to upset or frustrate the Pope's proceed gs in England, the same indignation as attempt were made in reference to this country. And what is more, - the Irish Bishops and Cle see, in the conduct of the Government and their Brother Bishops and Clergy in England, alarming symptoms of a readiness to abandon the Irish establishment-to disestablish it-and appropriate its enormous wealth to national purposes, when-ever the nation's voice strongly and unitedly de-

mands it. IRISH AFFAIRS IN PARTICULAR. The house in Westmoreland-street, in this city, n which the Council of the Tenant-league! had their rooms, having been burned down, they now meet in the Northumberland Hotel, near the Custom House; where they are busy preparing for a public meeting, at which they will give an account of their proceedings, and prepare for the opening of Parliament. As I shall be able to give you an abstract .- and so enable you to form an estimate of the work done, -I only say, at present, that it promises well that they mean to be early in the field, as almost all Irish matters are ruined from delay,-not being introduced till late in the session. they fall in among that very numerous class of measures dropped at its close, to which the sobriquet is given-the slaughter of the Innocents .-That the country and district League meetings have told on public opinion extensively no one denies, and that said opinion is favorable to liberal legislation in favor of the occupying farmer, is unquestionable; and that there must be such logis-lation in order to the due cultivation of the land for the benefit of proprietors and occupiers is the general belief, while the extensive disconnection of the landlords of the old school from the land altogether, by the sale of their encumbered estates. and the necessity of employing the people in order to lighten the poor rates, which is pretty clear to their auccessors, gives hope that there will, and that without delay. I fancy this will be almost the only general Irish measure of the session; the only general Irish measure of the session and if Ministers consult either the good of the country, or the lightening of England and Scot-land from the oppressive influx of Irish pauperism, or the preventing of the country from being strip ped of its bones and sinews by emigration,-or their own peace, they will not oppose or delay it. On the Education Question, no novel feature

presented itself, except that Primate en has published another letter against the Colleges, while the Cork Southern Reporter has it from "authority" that the Propa-ganda will not confirm the decrees of the Sysod Thurles. I do not think, however, that the non arrival of any Rescript since the Synod shows any leaning of the Propaganda to the Colleges—but in the present ticklish state of relationship between the Vatican and St. James it may appeardesirable not to be precipitate. Meantime th -leaving these institutions to establish them selves in public favor, which they are doing, very effectively-is advantageous. Already the Dub lin University has felt their influence in dimin ishing the number of students; and, the Medical Law, and Engineering Schools-as well as the general collegiate course-seem likely, in a while, to set at nought all hostility. The Magee College for the Presbyterians, is still before the Chancel lor, awaiting his decision as to its site and consti stution pursuant to the will of the Testatrix, its founder; and the Catholic University is making progress in public favor, with much less celerity than the Bishops expected—so few of the great and wealthy taking an interest or sending in con-

tributions, that the dependence now is on paro-chial, penny-a-week subscriptions.

As to other matters—the Dublin Society is arranging with different towns to send its sors, to deliver courses of Lectures, that with in creasing intelligence there may be, in the Provinces, the same facilities for a knowledge of Natural Philosophy. Chemistry in its application to the Arts and Agriculture, Geology, &c. &c., as in the Capital. The establishment of an Antiquarian Society in Kilkenny, of whose "Transactions" the first volume is before me, shows that the people are taking heart and cherishing hope of better times. The Western Packet Station of Galway -the promotion of manufactures in suitable lo ities-and opposition to the "centralizing" of all National Boards in London, as well as the aboli-tion of the office of the Lord Lieutenant which is considered a part of that system, occupy the minds of our public men; and there is unanimity.

TELESCOPOS.

P. S .- It is considered as proof that, on the one hand, to avoid a rupture between Government and the Pope, and penal legislation, the "Territorial" designations will be—for the present—allowed to lie in abeyance, that Cardinal Wise man's last Pastoral is issued, not as Archbishop of Westminster, but "Bishop of Melipotamos and Vicar Apostolic of the London district;" and on the other, that Ireland will be given up to His Holiness, that he has—in the midst of the hubbub—divided the Diocese of Cloyne and Ross, and appointed a Bishop to each—proprio motu. There is an understanding.

The Kentucky Negro Bill.

A bill, in its character "cruel, uncalled for and impolitic," and affecting the condition of free negrees, has recently passed the popular branch of the Kentucky Legislature. The bill provides that each county assessor shall annually report to the Clerk of the County Court the name' age, sex and color of every free negro and mulatto, and that the Clerk shall keep a record thereof and shall in the month of July, every year, issue a summons sgainst all such negroes, ages, commanding them to appear before him. there to exhibit their free papers or give proof of their freedom. The Clerk is also to make a re-cord of the name, age, sex, hight and visible marks of such free negroes as appear before him, and state when they were emancipated and by whom, or born free; and for this service the Clerk is to receive a fee from the free negroes or ulattees- and if the free negro fail to appear, o fail to pay the fee, or comply with the law in other respects, he is made liable to a fine of tendollars; and if the fine and costs are not paid instanter, the "convict" is to be hired out to any one who will pay the amount for the shortest period of ser-

Another section of this inhuman bill provides, that if any free negro acquires, in any way ex-cept by descent, a title to real estate or slaves such real estate or slaves shull be forfeited to the

State.
The Louisville Journal denounces the bill as cruel, uncalled for and impolitie—that it is black with injustice and inhumanity—and that if it becomes a law, it will be a blot on the State Legis lature-a disgrace to the people of Kentucky e Journal further says, that if the object of the Legislature were to make the free negroes as worthless as possible, it could not have devised a surer expedient than this bill. The Legislature are reminded that even in South Carolina, a re-cent effort to legislate to the injury of the free negroes was summarily disposed of-that in that State, where ultraism prevails so lamentably, the various churches vie with each other in extendthat the Kentucky Legislature will be as wise as that of South Carolina.

Something New - A factory has been established at Galveston, by G. Borden, Jr., called the "Meat Biscuit Factory." The meat biscuit is a newly Biscuit Factory." The meat biscuit is a n discovered article of food, and highly esteem account of its alimentary qualities, and for the ength of time it may be preserved. contains an engine of ten borse power, which drives the machinery, consisting of biscuit ma-chines to knead, roll and one the il to pulverize the biscuit, and the for mincing the meat, to facilitate the boiling-The Civilian contains the following account of the process of manufacturing the biscuit:

"There are four wooden caldrons or tubs for boiling the meat and evaporating the liquid or broth—the two for boiling the meat, boilding 2,300 gallons, will each boil 7,000 lbs. of meat in 12 to 16 hours. The other two, for evaporating, will contain some 1,400 gallons each. All the tubs are seated or boiled by steam passing through long coiled from types, supplied at pleasure either from the escape steam

When the meat is so far bedied or macerated that the figure of the continuous the entire autriment, the meaty or corporeous portions are separated by a simple process of filtering, so that the broth goes lote the evaporated to a degree of consistence resembling the Golden or Stewart's Sugar House Syrup; its uniform density being determined by a liquid or syrup guage. One pound of this syrup or extract contains the nutriment of some eleven pounds of meat finchuling its usual proportion of bone) as first put into the cauldron. This extract is then mixed with the best and finest four, kneaded and made into biscuit by means of the machines before mentioned. The blacult is beked upon pans in an over so constructed as to produce a uniform firmsess. The proportion is as two pounds of extract are to three pounds of four, but by baking, the first pounds of deagh is reduced to four pounds of blacult, and this will make what the inventor claims—the nutriment of these

contains, beside, over ten ounces of flour.

"The blacuit resembles in appearance a light colored sugar-cake. It is pasted in air-tight casks or tin canistors of different sizes, part of the biscuit being paiverized by grinding in a mill for the purpose, and time packed with the scholar historit." The same paper states that the War Depart

nent, in order to test its qualities, has ordered large amount for the troops upon the frontiers

The Icarian Community.

We have received the first number of the Pop ular Tribune, a weekly paper in English, just commenced at Nauvoo by the Society of French Communists there established under the direction of M. Caner. We learn from it that the Community is in an encouraging condition. It now rs three hundred and forty persons, of one hundred and fifty are men and eighty six women. It began two years since with less than twenty thousand dollars; it now is in possession of a steam-mill for both corn and wheat, a saw mill for its particular use, and also to execute work for the public; and a wisky distillery for commercial purposes. It possesses workshops, containing the following trades: tailors, shoemakers, smiths, engineers, tinsmiths, clock and watchmakers, wheelwrights, carpenters and joiners, coopers, tanners, bricklayers, wooden shoe makers, &c. &c. The surplus pro-ducts of the industry of the Community are sold at St. Louis, where it keeps a store for the The Community has eleven Cows which provide milk for the infants, the sick, and during summer for the women who drink coffee. It has its own Bakery, Slaughterhouse, Gardens and Kitchens, the latter employing 2 head cooks, 3 assistants, 3 women, and 3 women extra for washing the utensils after supper.
The following is the average daily cost of food

for 300 persons based on the expenditures of the Bread of Wheat Flour, 220 lbs at \$2 the cwt......\$4 40

Bread of Whent Floor, 220 lbs at \$2 the cwt. \$4
Corn Meai Floor, 50 lbs at 1 cent.
Meat, Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork, 270 lbs at 31
[Observation.—There has at times been a consumption of Poultry, Fish, Eggs, and the expense is found to be the rame.]
Lard or Butter, 10 lbs at 6 cents.
Sait, Pepper, Spice, &c., for seasoning.
Tes, Coffree, Sugar
Fuel for the bakers and kitchen. 3
Vegetables—Potatoes, Carrots, Cabbages, &c. 3

The following is given with reference to the political and social sympathies of the Icarians: In France, we were Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and Icarian Communists, that is to say Pacific Communists. We were the most for-ward in Democracy, in Republicanism and Socialism : and it is because we were the most for ward, that the Reaction persecuted and, as it

were, outlawed us.

Here, in America, we sympathize with the par tisans of National Reform and Free Soil; we ad here to republicanism as much as the best Repub licans among the citizens in the United States we partake of the opinions of the American Democrats, and we agree with the Whigs in many questions; we are Socialists with the So cialists of America as well as with those of France : but we are not less Co mmunista em ing only pacific and legal propagation, reason, dis cussion and persuasion
As regards Religion, we are true Christians,

like the Christians of ancient times, whose law was the Gospel.

The Community have laid out excellent plans for Education, and already have two or three Schools in operation. As soon as their arrangements are complete they will receive pupils from abroad. They already have numerous applications from families in the vicinity, which as yet they are obliged to decline.

The Popular Tribune contains several interesting articles in explanation of Cabet's system. No doubt it will have a good number of readers in this country.

Education in Illinois.

The Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools in Illinois has the following results :

The number of Common Schools in the 73 counties returned is 3,307. Estimating for the 26 counties not included in the above, the whole number of schools is set down at 4,410. In 66 counties there are 2,641 organized school districts, and the same number of school-houses. Of the latter, 1,508
only are represented as in good repair. 370 are
log-houses, 927 frame, 139 brick, and 37 stone.
In 69 counties, the number of children who at-

tended school the first year, was 111,982. mating for the 30 counties from which reports on this subject were not made, the whole number is put down at 161,751, being but little over one-third of the whole number under 21 years of age. There are 108 District Libraries in the counties from which reports have been made.

great want of good teachers in the

schools of the State.

The number of acres embraced in the sixteenth sections, granted to the State for school purposes, 978,448,89. From the imperfect character of returns of School Commissioners, it is impossible to ascertain what amount of these lands remains unsold. Hitherto there has been no at tempt made to apply the College and University fund, or the proceeds of the Seminary Lands to the purposes for which they are specially designed. It is suggested that the time has probably arrived when some arrangement may be properly made to carry out the intention of Congress, and fulfil our own obligations by devoting these funds

to their legitimate objects. A NEW TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph to California.

In the Senate of the United States, on Friday, Jan. 31, 1851, Mr. Rusk made the following Report: The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to Bangs and their associates, praying the right of way and subscription to the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company," have had the same under consideration. and respectfully Report :

The petitioners propose to connect the valley of the Mississippi with San Francisco, in Cali-fornia, by Telegraphic wires, and ask the aid of the Government in behalf of the undertaking, offering in return the use of the wire for all Gov ernment purposes for the term often years from the time of the completion of the work. Of the advantages to be derived from the connexion in quesdoubt can be entertained. Whether the project be regarded in a military, commercial, or social point of view, the importance of such a line and command the approval of every intelligent person. When viewed in a military light, the advantages to accrue from the proposed connection must be evident to every one. Situated at an immense distance from those portions of the Union which border on the Atlantic ocean, California is entitled to more than an ordinary share of the care

of the nation.

Beyond the reach of ordinary means of intercourse with the seat of the Federal Government, the transmission of military stores and means of lefence must always be a work of much time and labor, whilst her vast extent of unprotected seaboard and incalculable mineral wealth render her peculiarly liable to the attacks of foreign ambition or cupidity. To be enabled to give timely aid in case of need, the Government should have at its command the speediest means of being made ac quainted with impending danger. Situated as she is, this youngest State of the confederacy might fall a prey to predatory violence from without before intelligence of the presence of a fee could reach those from whom protection is to be expected, and, consequently, although the evil might be remedied in the course of time, a lodgment once having been made, it might require the expendi ject. To meet the danger at the onset, the Federal Government must be advised of its approach; and the sconer the existence of peril is known, the more readily can it be checked or avoided. With the proposed line of wires, the presence of danger might be known in a few minutes-whilst at present it would require weeks, if not months to communicate the information—and succorcould be furnished in the time now necessary to convey the ces must be relied on to a great extent is resisting the impression of a foreign assault; but the sooner the means necessary to maintain this resistance for any considerable length of time are furnished, the sooner will the difficulty be met and overcome.

In a commercial point of view, the line in question assumes a gigantic importance, and presents itself, not only in the attitude of a means of con munication between the opposite extremes of a single country, however great, but as a channel for imparting knowledge between distant parts of the earth. With the existing facilities, it requires months to convey information from the sunny climes of the East to the less favored, in po climate, but not less important, regions of the West, teeming, as they do, with the product of art and enterprise. Let this line of wires be established, and the Pacific and Atlantic oceans become as one, and intelligence will be conveyed from London to India in a shorter time than was those monarchical countries.

[Glevoland (O. Plaindealer,

New-York to Liverpool Nor is this all. The trade which, until now, has been carried on over sands of miles of trackless ocean, infested by storms and innumerable dangers, will follow the path of the lightning, and, passing along the entire length of our North American continent, will scat-ter wealth and civilization in its course. The territory of the American Union will become the highway of commerce, and the connecting link between the remotest ends of the earth. The

happy consequences of such a state of things is too obvious to require further remark.

Nor does the importance of the undertaking of the memorialists chaim less interest when regarded in a social point of view. California is being peopled, daily and hourly, by our friends, our kin dred, and our political brethren. The little bands that a few centuries since landed on the western shores of the Atlantic have now become a mighty nation. The tide of population has been rolling onward, increasing as it approached the setting Sun, until at length our people look abroad upor the Pacific, and have their homes almost within sight of the groves of Japan. Although separated from us by thousands of miles of distance, they will again be restored to us in feeling, and still present to our affections, through the help of this poiseless tenant of the wilderness. It will enable parents and children, and brothers and sisters, and husbands and wives, to hold converse together as in other times, and bring hope to the hope-less, and peace to hearts that have been tortured

by anxiety and care.
By commencing at Natchez and terminating at San Francisco, one-half of the line would pass through a well populated country, to which the facilities it affords will be of vast advantage. In addition to this, in the portion which will be constructed in regions not yet peopled, except by scattered tribes of Indians and adventurers, these wires will furnish the Government with the most rapid means of communication with the military posts which must be established along the Mexican frontier, with a view to the redemption of the pledges of our national good faith under the pro-

visions of the treaty with that country.

This route will, moreover, in a great measure, escape the difficulties that may be auticipated from Indian violence, as these people only make occasional visits so far South, their permanent haunts being much further to the North. score of climate, as your Committee are induced to believe, this route presents decided advantages over any line that could be selected to the northward of it, where the deep snows among the mountains would necessarily form great obstacles to a regular communication, more especially in winter. Added to this is the fact that timber is much more abundant in the lawer than upon what may be properly called the upper route-a circum-

stance of very great importance.
In considering this subject, your Committee could not avoid being forcibly struck with the propriety of selecting a route which harmonizes so admirably with other interests connected with the service of the Government. The stipulations of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo render it necessary to establish a cordon of military posts along the frontier, to protect Mexico from Indian incursions. The Government must necessarily place a strong force upon the entire extent of the frontier; and, while this force will protect the wires and stations, those connected with the telegraphic service will be able to add to the comfort and safety of the soldiers. They will be mutual safeguards, and, acting in concert, will be enabled the more easily to restrain Indian depredations and outrages, the horrors and extent of which far exceed any idea which the imagination can suggest. At the same time, these joint forces will contribute to the proper execution of our revenue laws along the boundary line, upon which custom houses must be erected, at con venient intervals, to prevent the smuggling that will otherwise take place. Thus, as your Com-mittee think, an admirable system of preventive police will be established through the cooperation of the custom-house officers, the soldiers, and the agents connected with the telegraphic wires.

In conclusion, it may be stated, in terms, that no adequate estimate can be formed of the advantages to accrae from the undertaking of the memorialists, directly and indirectly. The full fruits of this enterprise can only be displayed by the lapse of time, attended, as it must be, by increase of population and national prosperity and wealth; nor should it be forgotten that, as a bond of union among the people of this great Repub-lic, the proposed connection will be beyond all

It may proper here to notice a work lately pub-lished in London, which shows that the attention of the British people and Government has already been drawn to the important subject of an imme-diate and direct communication between Canada and the Pacific Ocean. The proposition, as set forth in the work alluded to above, is to construct a line of communication from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to the Pacific, passing through Canada, and keeping close to the American boundary line until it strikes that ocean. The writer takes an intelligent view of the vast bearing which the proposed improvement will have upon the course of trade and commerce of the world, which would thus be made to pass through the British North American possessions. If once thrown into that for the United States to repossess th the advantages now within their grasp. the prodigious money resources of Great Britain are taken into view, the necessity of priority of action on the part of this country becomes the more evident, as that nation can afford to form the connexion with China, by steamers, at a rate of return for the investment entirely inadequate n the smallness of our means is

The amount of money for which the memorial ists ask is believed to be small when compared with the good to be effected and the consideration for which the aid is to be furnished is well se cured. The bill herewith reported provides for the payment of one-eighth of the entire sum asked on the successive completion of each suc ceeding eighth of the structure, with a provise that, in the event of the work being completed within eighteen months, the additional sum of \$50,000 is to be paid. In return for the support thus extended to the memorialists they bind themselves to transmit all communications that may be required between the Government and its agents, civil and military, free of charge, for the term of ten years. If the cost of transmitting this information by ordinary channels be com-puted, it will be seen that the sum demanded is small, very small, compared with the service to

Under these impressions your Committee do not hesitate to recommend the passage of the accom-

The Steamship Atlantic. Lieutenant William D. Porter of the United

States navy, has addressed the following letter to the editors of the Southern Press in relation to the missing steamer:

MESSES EDITORS: The steamer 'Atlantic' hav ing been unheard from for now thirty-nine days the friends of those on board feel no doubt very uneasy; but I do not think there are as yet sufficient grounds for uneasiness. Should the Atlantic have broken her shaft, walking beam, or injured her cylinders, or even burnt out her boilers, would not be in a dangerous position, as her hull was in good order, and likely to contend with any sea which she would encounter. Should any her machinery be disabled, it is more than likely she would make for the Azores; her passengers here could land and take the Lisbon steamer, or proceed to Bermuda by an English steamer,

From the time she put her helm up for the Azores until reaching, would be at least twelve days. and it is not likely the steamer could be heard from in less than forty days. The Atlantic could then proceed to Gibraitar, and send their engineer to Toulon or Marseilles for any thing she may want. Her next course, instead of Gibral-tar, would be to run South and take the 'trade winds; she would then have run at least three thousand five hundred miles under sails, which distance she could not perform in less than sixty days. Add this to twelve, and three days for ing at the Azores, makes seventy five days It is therefore, not likely the Atlantic can reason ably be expected to be heard from at least twen ty-five days more, or that there should be any good grounds for great uneasiness. The Southern pass age from the coast of Africa or Gibraltar is gene rally made in forty-eight days in good sailing ships.

W. D. PORTER, U. S. N Washington, Feb. 5, 1851.

JENNY LINDENDERGH - There is a Swede in this city by the name of Lindenbergh waiting for the arrival of Jenny Lind, who he claims as his first cousin. Her real name he says is Lindenbergh, her father and his father being own brothers, but her father, owing to political troubles in after Jenny was born, to Lind, dropping the two This is not an uncommon thing in

WASHINGTON.

The New-York Mint-Bad Falth of the South. Cerrespondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 16. THE MINT was defeated by the bad faith of Southern Members. 1 will show this directly. The Mint should be located in New-York. This is admitted by all. New York has a deep interest in the question, and that is what defeated the bill. The gold arrives in that city. The commerce of the country is mostly done there, and these

facts in the room of being held, as they really

are, conclusive in favor of the project, were the

real causes of opposition and prejudice. That the whole business community are interested in this measure is plain, and there never has been one sound objection urged against it .-Still it has been defeated -- and how? by whom? By jealousy, by hatred, by treachery; treachery of Southern Members who had agreed to go for it. Yes, the Mint Bill was besten by the very men to whom, and to secure the favor of whom, the dough. faced, cringing, escaping, favoning politicians and mountebank Safety Committees have bowed in humble submission, and for the sake of whose smiles the same class have plighted their faith to support and cherish Slavery, the Slave law and all. With whom they entered into league and covenant to repudiate the high position of the State-of which the city of New York is so important a part-to maintain now and forever one Inited voice against Slavery Extension. They have got their pay-pay in full, for thus shame-fully conspiring against their own State and the

whole North to prostrate free opinions and sup-port Slave opinions. Here it is: Shall a MINT be established in the City of New-Answer, parties to this Siave Law compact. Let the South who voted and who dodged to woid voting, answer:

MARYLAND - Sir Members - Every one answered No.
DELAWARE - ONE Members - Every one answered No.
VIRGINIA - Fifteen Members - Every one answered No or odged. NORTH CAROLINA-Nine Members-Every one but one

NORTH CAROLINA—None Members—Every one but one
(Stanis) answersed No.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Every one sgainst the bill.
GEORGIA—Every Member against the bill.
FLORIDA—One Member Indiged.
ALARAM—Every Member but one against the bill.
MISS(SSIPPI—All but one against it.
LOUISIANA—Her member, in a maily manner, went for
the bill.

the bill.
TENNESSEE—There were eight Members against the
ill, though only six voted to lay on the tabls.
KENTUCKY—Six against—probably nine on a final vote.
Missovat—Really a Northern State for the bill.

Thus was New-York cheated, detrauded and swindled, and thus were the men Slavery has used as its tools, slave-catchers and scavengers treated, by their masters, with scorn and con-tempt. And thus it has been and ever will be, whenever and wherever men, cities or communi whenever and wherever men, etters or communi-ties show that want of self-respect, firmness and principle, lately so markedly exhibited by a large part of the politicians and placemen of New York. Cotton men, cotton politics and cotton meetings, in truth, are held in like contempt both North and The old doctrine that men are not bound to keep faith with heretics, seems to be applied to them with peculiar fitness from all quarters.

It was instructive to hear the Southern reasons for this stab at New-York. One said, he would be d-d if he would do anything to build up a Northern city. Another, that he had rather help to pull down than build up New-York. Another, that the city was now too large, she was danger ous, and so on, through the whole catalogue of spleen, malice and hate. The last reason I heard was, that BRIGGS, your member, refused to sign the Cotton pledge to politically exterminate the remaining twenty-three millions of the nation-

remaining twenty-three millions of the nation—
after the forty signers are taken out.

No, Mr. Briggs, this will never do. Slavery
don't allow men to stand on one knee only—
down on your marrow bones! The dust, sackcloth and ashes are what is required—no word of
independence can be tolerated. By the way, a
truer spirit at heart than George Briggs does not
the the best with a boly bated this cray. breathe. He hates with a boly hatred this crawling sycophancy after the South. He feels himself somewhat constrained by the morbid, sickly spirit that has so much prevailed of late in your city. trust the time is not far distant when such men will speak out the disgust they feel, and treatthe traitors to the Whig party and the cause of free-

dom as they deserve.

I ought to say in conclusion, that many of the Northern members voted against the mint be-cause they would not put into the hands of your John Youngs, Hugh Maxwells, Safety Committee, and men of like principles the patronage such an establishment would secure. This was the common talk of many. I never saw the effect of any-thing so palpable as that of the late political mountebankism in your city upon this bill. While the South treated the actors with scorn, the North regarded them as unworthy of trust. Let the same system that has been degrading New-York for the last year be persisted in; let her Safety Committee and other agents engaged in this debasing career, continue to act, and they will do more to check the prosperity of your noble city than all other causes put together. They have become loathsome and offensive to the nation. Yours,

'RATPINGS' AT CINCINNATI .- "The Signs of the Times, comprising a History of the Spirit-Rappings in Cincinnati and other Places: With Notes of Clairvoyant Revealments . By WM. I. 'COGGSHALL," is a next 18mo. pamphlent of 144 pages just issued by Bagley & Freeman, Cincinnati. It is more varied in its contents than either of the three 'Rapping' pamphlets issued at Rochester, and its principal narrations bear general resemblances to those given in the Rochester issues, but it does not strike us as equal to them in convincing force. Nine-tenths of those who will care to read such a work at all will apply to it expressly for testimony in support of the verity and spiritual origin of the 'Manifestations;' but Mr. Coggshall would seem to have been an easy and unhesitating believer from the first. His narrations, therefore, are calculated to interest only or mainly those who are already believers in the new revealments, but for these they must possess remarkable interest. The very decided accordance of the reports as from the World of Spirits made through the 'Rapping' Manifestations in many places widely separated from each other, as also through Clairvoyance, will be sure to arrest attention. The portion of this work relating to Clairvoyance is more full and satisfactory than anything on that subject that has been cheaply issued. As a comprehensive though not conclusive nor hardly well digested synopsis of all that has appeared on this subject, Mr. Coggshall's pamphlet is well worth reading, and a consignment of them would probably sell in this City.

PLANE ROADS.—We are sometimes asked to transmit to some distant correspondent the best treatise attainable on this subject, and we heartily recommend to all seeking information or contemplating action with regard to it, the "History, Structure and Statistics of Plank Roads in the United States and Canada, by W. KINGSFORD Civil Engineer, with addenda by F. G. SKINNES and Hon. CHAS. E. CLARKE." These papers were originally published in Col. J. S. Skinner's 'Plow, Loom and Anvil,' and are issued together by A. Hart, Philadelphia, for 50 cents. A dollar inclosed to Dewitt & Davenport, New-York, will frank two copies, and there is scarcely & township in the Union which might not be benefitted by such an expenditure. The information on all points-construction, management and profit-is full and satisfactory.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE .- The following sales were made by A. J. Bieecker & Co., on Monday: 1 do on rear on 44th-et 25x(9)
2 do mear abuve, each 25x(9), \$250 each.
5 do on 44th-et 6th av ench 25x(10, 8550 each.
5 do opposite, each 25x(10, 8514 each.
6 do on rear on 4th-et, each 25x(10, 8506 each.
1 do arjonitry, 25x(10). Slots of posite, near 6th-av. each rix 72, \$750 each... House and lot on Court near States t 20x100 5,000 9 houses on 7 lots cor. Henry and Granberry sta.... 15,000

X sure compressions,